GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1888.

Simla, 6th August 1888.

During July, in normal years, the rains are established throughout the whole of India. The monsoon currents on both sides of the country blow with their maximum strength, and in Upper India temperature undergoes a rapid fall. July is also remarkable for the large number of small cyclonic storms which form over the Bay. These storms are a common feature of the whole of the south-west monsoon period, but they are usually more numerous in July and August than in the preceding and succeeding months. They usually travel on a west-north-west or north-west course from the Bay into Upper India, and are ordinarily followed by a strong burst of monsoon winds and accompanied by heavy rainfall.

The weather of the past July has in many ways fulfilled these conditions. On the 1st, favourable monsoon conditions prevailed over nearly the whole country, and rain was falling in most places; though in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India the falls were somewhat slight and scattered. These conditions continued on the 2nd, except in Bengal, where a slight but distinctly marked depression was formed, and was accompanied with dry north-westerly winds in West Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces. Rain had been some-what heavier in the Punjab, but was still absent from the south of that Province and from Rajputana. On the 3rd the depression from Bengal had reached Benares, and heavy rain was falling in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central parts of the country. This increase of rain in the lower part of the Gangetic plain was accompanied by a decrease in Upper India. There was very little change on the 4th and 5th. Moderately strong monsoons were blowing on both coasts, and rain was falling generally, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat. The Chart of the 6th showed that the depression which had been advancing up the Gangetic plain had disappeared, and the rain-fall, except on the West Coast, had fallen off considerably. Between the 7th and 11th normal monsoon weather prevailed throughout the greater part of India, but the rain-bearing currents did not extend properly into the Punjab, where, though mist and slight rain occurred almost daily on the hills, the weather was hot and dry. On the 12th a small depression was shown off the Ganjam Coast. This depression was accompanied with easterly and north-easterly winds in Bengal, and as a consequence the rainfall over that Province decreased considerably, and only insignificant showers were experienced. On the morning of the 13th the centre of depression was off Orissa, and a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown in its neighbourhood. The rain fall remained very light in Bengal, but elsewhere it was general and fairly heavy, and had extended into the Eastern Punjab and Rajputana. Between the 13th and 14th the depression passed inland across Gopalpore, and steady monsoon winds were blowing throughout India. Rain was reported from all parts of the country, except the Carnatic, Kattiawar, Sind, and the Western Punjab. By the 15th the depression had reached the Central Provinces and to a considerable extent filled up, but there was no important change in the weather. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th the weather was of the ordinary monsoon type, moderate but general rain prevailing, except in the extreme North-West. On the 19th the Chart showed that another small cyclonic storm was forming—this time on the head of the Bay. A feeble but well marked circulation existed around the centre, which lay near Saugor Island, and the rainfall was light over Bengal, but heavy over Orissa. Elsewhere there was no change, and rain was reported as far west as Lahore. On the 20th the centre of the depression lay to the west of Calcutta, and a strong monsoon was blowing up the Bay and across the Bengal Coast. A strong monsoon was also blowing on the West Coast, and rain was very general, except in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, and Madras. By the morning of the 20th the depression had reached Benares and was filling up. Rain was falling in the same regions as on the 20th, the amounts being fairly large in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. On the 22nd the centre lay near Allahabad. There was no change in the weather, but the depression was apparently filling up; and on the 23rd it had almost entirely disappeared. With its disappearance the amount of rainfall decreased. On the 24th a small centre of depression was formed near Benares, and during this day exceptionally heavy rain fell at Allahabad. Elsewhere the rainfall was moderate, and none fell over Sind or the greater part of the Punjab and Madras. During the next few days small local depressions continued to be formed over the lower part of the Gangetic plain, and were accompanied with heavy rain; but, perhaps as a consequence of this distribution, the rainfall of the upper part of the plain was slight, and in the Punjab and Sind there was little or none. Madras also had very little rain. Just at the close of the month rain extended over the greater part of the Punjab, but not in large amounts.

The concluding table exhibits a deficiency of rainfall at the majority of the meteorological divisions. The north-Western Provinces, Northern Bengal, and the Berars report a considerable, and Behar, Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Lower Burma a slight excess. In all the other divisions a deficiency is reported, though on the whole the defect is not very large.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of July 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rainfall in July.	Difference from the average in July 1888.
Punjab, West	7	6·16	—0·89
,, East	4	10·30	—1·60
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	9	14·50	+5·76
,, ,, Cis-Gangetic	3	11·76	+4·23
Behar	2	11·48	+1·32
Northern Bengal	2	22·24	+6·81
Assam, Cachar	3	17·19	—1·07
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	14·22	+1·52
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·70	—1·06
Central Provinces, South	7	16·58	+0·01
Berar—Khandeish	2	8·32	+3·35
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor, and Nerbudda. ..	8	13·41	—0·97
Sind—Cutch	3	2·44	—1·22
Guzerat	3	11·30	—2·19
Konkan	4	23·88	—2·24
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	7·44	—0·22
Malabar	4	35·08	—1·90
Mysore—Bellary	4	3·07	—0·48
Carnatic	6	2·29	—0·19
Lower Burma	6	27·87	+4·18
Ceylon	2	5·60	—4·68

WEATHER REVIEW OF INDIA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1888.

The relatively quiet conditions which prevailed over India last week have continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The monsoon on the West Coast has blown steadily, but with not more than moderate force; and the rain which has accompanied it, though fairly continuous, has in general been light or moderate in amount. On the Bombay and Malabar Coasts the wind has been usually westerly, and with this direction has travelled right across the Peninsula; while on the Sind and Cutch Coasts the wind has been south-westerly, and has penetrated inland into Rajputana, &c.

In the Bay and Northern India conditions have been much less settled than in Western India. Several small shallow depressions have been formed over Bengal, and have passed over the south side of the Gangetic plain along a west-north-west course. The depressions have occasioned the usual cyclonic circulations in their neighbourhood, and heavey showers of rain have accompanied their passage across the country.

In the Punjab showers have alternated with bright, hot weather, and the rainfall has been slighter and the temperature higher than the normal.

On the 30th the barometer was rising generally. The distribution was fairly regular and normal in Southern, Western, and North-Western India, but over the Gangetic plain conditions were unsettled and small shallow depressions were shown—one near Berhampore, and one near Jhansi. The main low pressure area lay, as is normally the case, over the Indus Valley, and the high pressure area over Malabar, &c. A steady westerly monsoon was blowing across the West Coast and the Central parts of the country, and a south-westerly wind in Sind and Kathiawar. In Northern India the winds were very irregular in direction and feeble in force. The rainfall was fairly general though in the Peninsula the amounts were small and scattered, and in parts of Orissa, Behar, the Punjab, and Sind there had been none. The heaviest general rainfall was in Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. There was no important change in the weather on the 31st. Pressure was rather more uniform over Northern India, but the feeble depressions over Bengal and near Jhansi were still shown. The winds were also very similar to those reported on the 30th. Rainfall has again been light and scattered in Upper India and a large part of the Peninsula. Burma and Lower Bengal continued to receive the heaviest general rain, but Allahabad and Satna reported 3 inches and 2½ inches respectively.

The Chart of the 1st showed a fairly normal conditions of pressure, &c. Readings were lowest in the Indus Valley, from which region an arm of relatively low pressure extended east-south-eastward down the Gangetic plain. Within this arm small centres of depression existed—one lying over

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Western Bengal, the second over Jhansi. The highest pressures were reported from Malabar. The wind circulation was also about normal, a well marked south-easterly current running along the foot of the hills. The weather was showery in Upper India, but from Lucknow westward there was but little rain; while in Guzerat, Sind, and the Circars there was little or none. Elsewhere rain was general and fairly heavy. On the 2nd the barometer was falling very generally—slightly in the south, and briskly in the north—and gradients were increasing over the Peninsula. The winds had about the normal force and, except around Jhansi, where there existed a feeble cyclonic circulation, nearly the normal directions. Northern India continued to receive only local showers, but elsewhere rain was general and fairly heavy. On the 3rd the barometer was still falling very generally, and there was little or no alteration in the general distribution. Northern India and Madras reported only scattered showers, generally of small amount; but elsewhere the rainfall, though moderate, was general.

The Chart of the 4th showed that the depression which had been noticed during the previous day or two near Jhansi had almost filled up, and that a new depression was appearing over the head of the Bay. The wind had shifted to north-west at Saugor Island, and was generally variable over Northern India. Over the Peninsula and Central parts of the country a steady monsoon was blowing. Rain had been fairly general, except in the Western Punjab and Sind. On the 5th there was very little change, except that the depression near the head of the Bay had moved westward, and lay between False Point and Saugor Island. The rainfall was generally moderate, and in Upper India was slight and scattered.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that the rainfall of the week has generally been below the average, though in the great majority of districts the defect has not been large. The divisions reporting an excess of rain are Tenasserim, Bengal (Deltaic), Orissa (where rain was much needed), the Punjab (Submontane), Malabar, Madras (South Central), the Konkan, the Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, and the East Coast (North and South). In the other 34 divisions the rainfall has been defective but in 14 out of the 34 the defect does not exceed ½ an inch. There are very few instances of heavy rainfall during the past week. In Tenasserim, indeed, the average for the whole division exceeded 2 inches *per diem*, but in other parts of Burma there were no cases of large local falls. In East Bengal and Assam the maximum falls in the districts varied between 3 and 6 inches, and Cherrapunji received only 6·8 inches. In Deltaic Bengal the falls were rather larger, Midnapur reporting 9½ inches; but in Central and North Bengal the maximum falls were also generally between 3 and 6 inches. In Orissa, the Cuttack and Balasore districts received good rain. Chota Nagpur and Behar had fairly continuous but generally light rain. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh had only showers, with no heavy falls; while the Punjab, though it received several heavy showers, had many days with hardly any rain. The West Coast districts had constant but not very heavy rain; and the same was true of most parts of the Deccan. Guzerat, Khandeish, the Berars, and the greater part of the Central Provinces received about an average fall; while Central India and Rajputana had a good deal more than the average. The Madras Presidency, except in the south, where there was an excess, received less than the normal amount.

The final column of the table shows that the seasonal rainfall is still defective over by far the greater part of the country.

Province.	Division.	Rain-fall data for week ending 6th August 1888.			Rain-fall data from 14th May to 6th August 1888.		
		Average actual rain-fall of Division.	Average normal rain-fall of Division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rain-fall of season to date.	Average normal rain fall, 14th May to 6th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	... Tenasserim	16·71	10·58	+6·13	130·52	85·55	+53
	Lower Burma	3·21	5·04	—1·83	45·25	53·13	—15
	Central do	3·54	4·17	—0·63	39·22	41·98	— 7
	Upper do	3·49	?	?	21·89	?	?
	Arakan	5·68	9·72	—4·04	81·55	116·59	+30
Bengal & Assam.	Eastern Bengal ...	4·06	4·56	—0·50	36·85	47·97	—23
	Assam (Surma)... ...	4·20	9·38	—5·18	79·94	68·67	+16
	Do (Brahmaputra) ...	1·83	2·61	—0·78	38·82	42·27	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	4·25	3·40	+0·85	24·70	28·64	—14
	Central do	2·58	3·14	—0·56	23·84	27·57	—14
	North do	1·70	4·16	—2·40	48·53	55·01	—12
	Orissa	3·34	3·04	+0·30	15·67	25·77	—39
	Chota Nagpur	3·36	3·70	—0·34	22·56	26·34	—14
	Behar (South)	1·75	2·57	—0·82	18·74	21·02	—11
	Do (North)	1·04	2·53	—1·49	24·74	24·16	+ 2

Province.	Division.	Rain-fall data for week ending 6th August 1888.			Rain-fall data from 14th May to 6th August 1888.		
		Average actual rain-fall of Division.	Average normal rain-fall of Division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rain-fall of season to date.	Average normal rain fall, 14th May to 6th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·67	3·02	—1·35	17·68	18·88	— 7
	Oudh (South)	0·92	2·95	—2·03	19·77	17·76	+11
	Do (North)	1·11	3·27	—2·16	21·43	20·33	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·75	2·87	—1·12	24·21	15·78	+53
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·02	2·06	—0·04	13·81	15·69	—12
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·25	3·03	—1·78	22·09	20·57	+ 7
Punjab ...	Punjab (South):... ...	0·48	0·90	—0·42	4·24	7·56	—44
	Do (Central) ...	1·22	1·43	—0·21	8·36	12·66	— 3
	Do (Submontane) ...	3·07	1·98	+1·09	14·09	14·48	— 3
	Do (Hill Districts) ...	5·42	6·07	—0·65	27·64	23·81	+16
	Do (North-West) ...	0·92	1·62	—0·70	4·56	10·41	—56
	Do (West)	0·31	0·72	—0·41	2·33	2·22	—45
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·08	4·95	+1·13	92·69	78·88	+17
	Madras (South Central) ...	1·14	0·84	+0·30	13·12	7·96	+65
	Coorg	4·92	7·68	—2·76	71·39	80·54	—11
	Mysore	0·83	0·99	—0·16	4·01	11·32	—65
	Konkan	8·73	5·35	+3·38	81·92	65·96	+24
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·08	1·52	—0·44	16·11	17·28	— 7
	Hyderabad (North) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·37	0·68	—0·31	9·20	11·93	—23
Central Provinces and Berars ...	Berars	1·25	1·76	—0·51	18·86	18·05	+ 4
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·88	2·36	—1·48	20·24	22·62	—11
	Do (Central) ...	3·44	3·59	—0·15	22·53	29·67	—24
	Do (East) ...	2·99	2·73	+0·26	20·30	25·78	—21
Bombay (North).	Guzerat	1·83	1·78	+0·05	11·53	21·76	—47
	Kathiawar	0·54	1·71	—1·17	8·85	10·91	—19
	Sind	?	0·70	?	?	2·20	?
Rajputana and Central India ...	Central India (East) ...	4·78	2·92	+1·86	18·93	16·02	+18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·62	1·70	+1·92	9·22	12·15	—24
	Rajputana (West) ...	3·11	1·41	+1·70	3·11	6·56	—53
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·92	0·91	+0·01	8·48	15·39	—37
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·39	0·84	—0·45	7·18	11·58	—38
	Madras (Central) ...	0·26	0·47	—0·21	4·75	7·80	— 1
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·39	0·64	—0·25	9·17	8·33	+10
	Do (South) ...	2·18	0·85	+1·33	6·55	5·93	+14
	Madras (South) ...	0·34	0·45	—0·11	2·34	3·51	—33

WEATHER REVIEW OF INDIA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH 1888.

Relatively quiet conditions have continued to prevail over India during the past week. Rain has been fairly general but not heavy, and the monsoon currents on either coast have blown with not more than the normal force On the West Coast from Karrachee to Karwar the monsoon, though by no means strong has been fairly steady, but to the south of Karwar the wind has been light and very variable, its direction on one occasion being from east and south-east. Rain fell continuously in the West Coast districts, but the amounts were not large, seldom much exceeding one inch in any single 24 hours.

On the Bay of Bengal side of India, the weather has been less settled, having been disturbed by a feeble depression which formed between False Point and Saugor Island and passed inland on a westerly course. The depression was very slight, and after passing inland became very diffused. It was followed by a strongish burst of monsoon winds, but the cyclonic circulation around it was in general very feeble.

In the Punjab and Sind the weather has been abnormally fine. On some days no rain whatever fell within the Province, and on others what little rain occurred was in the form of slight and scattered showers. On Tuesday the 7th falls exceeding 4 inches were reported from Delhi and Simla. In con-

sequence temperature has been high over North-Western India, and maxima exceeding 100° have been reported from several stations. The highest reading recorded during the week was 110·5° at Dera Ismail Khan on the 12th.

At 8 A. M. on the 6th, the small depression, the formation of which over the head of the Bay was noticed in last week's summary, had increased considerably in size and passed inland. It covered a region represented by the stations of False Point, Saugor Island, Calcutta and Burdwan, and was apparently moving north-westward. The wind circulation around the centre, though distinctly marked, was very feeble. The heaviest rain connected with this disturbance fell over Orissa. In Lower Bengal the amounts were very small, and in North and West Bengal there was none. The West Coast monsoon was blowing moderately strongly, and rain in small amounts was falling over the greater part of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the North-Western Provinces. Slight rain was reported from the submontane parts of the Punjab, but in general that Province as well as Rajputana and Sind was without rain. There was a fair amount of rain over the Circars, where it was much needed. Temperature had generally fallen, but high maxima were reported from the Punjab and Sind. On the 7th the Chart showed that the depression had become much larger and more diffused. The central area of low pressure extended from Lower Bengal as far west as Raipur, and from Gopalpore as far north as Allahabad. The circulatian around it was feeble and irregular. Rain was reported from about the same regions as on the preceding day. The principal feature of the rainfall was the heavy showers at Delhi and in the North-West Himalaya. Temperature had again fallen over a large part of the country. On the 8th there was hardly any change in the distribution of pressure or the winds over India. The large diffused depression still occupied the same position, and light or moderate rain wes reported from the greater part of the country except the south of the Punjab and the East Coast. Nowgong (Central India) reported more than 5 inches, but the amounts in the North-West were less than on the previous day. On the 9th there was again very little change, but the rainfall area had contracted, and nothing more than scattered showers were reported from Upper India or from Madras. On the 10th the barometer had fallen over Northern India and risen over the Peninsula. In consequence the barometric gradient between the south and north had increased, but with this exception there was again very little change in the general distribution of pressure. The wind circulation was also almost unaltered. The Bay branch of the monsoon did not pass into Upper India, and hardly any rain, except on the hills, fell in that region. In Burma rain was fairly heavy, but elsewhere though general the rainfall was on the whole light. The Chart of the 11th showed that the low pressure area, recently noticed over Bengal and the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, was breaking up. There was a good deal of confused air movement within its area, and in Upper India the wind was light and variable. In most other places moderately strong monsoon currents were blowing, but on the South-West Coast an abnormal northerly breeze was reported. Rain was general, except in the North-West, and the amounts were again heavy in Burma. Temperature was rising steadly in the Punjab. On the 12th the low pressure area noticed above was still filling up, but was at the same time moving slowly west-north-westward up the Gangetic plain. There was again much confused air movement within the depression. A moderately strong monsoon current was blowing at the head of the Bay, and elsewhere the wind directions were fairly normal. Rain was again general except in the Punjab, Sind and Madras. At several central stations the falls were heavy.

The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the past week has been heavy over a considerable part of the country, and that, except in a few divisions even where a deficit is reported, the deficiency is not generally large or important. The largest deficiency is in Behar, where there has been hardly any rain compared with the normal average. Eastern, Central and Northern Bengal have also received considerably less than the average amount, though the deficiency is less than the Behar. The deficiency in these regions is due to their position with reference to the depression noticed in the previous part of the summary. During the whole time of the existence of this disturbance, easterly and northerly winds, which at this season of the year do not ordinarily bring heavy rain, prevailed over a large part of Bengal. The south and west of the Punjab had much less than their normal amount of rain. Over the whole of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, less rain than usual fell, and the same is true of Khandeish, the Berars and the west of the Central Provinces. Western Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Sind also experienced deficient rainfall. All the other districts received ample rain. Burma, Assam and Orissa report an excess and the North-West and Central Provinces had much more than the normal amount. The West Coast districts had a moderate, and Rajputana (East) and Central India a slight excess. No exceptionally large falls are reported from any part of India during the past week. Cherrapunji had only 15 inches, and in other parts of North-Eastern India and the Eastern Peninsula there were no remarkable falls. In Orissa there was steady and rather heavy rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the maximum amounts reported varied generally between 4 and 8 inches. In the south of the Punjab, the maximum amounts were very small, but in the central and submontane parts of that Province, good falls, varying between 3 and 6 inches, were reported. In the North-West amounts were smaller, and in the west they were as small as in the south. In Mysore there was no heavy rain, and in the Konkan the maximum amounts were about normal. In the Deccan (except at Banda in the Kolapore district, where 18 inches of rain has fallen) Khandeish, the Berars, and the west of the Central Provinces there were no falls of importance, but in the Central Provinces (central and east) and in Central India there were several large falls. In the east of the Peninsula the rainfall was very light.

The concluding column of the Table shows an excess in the seasonal rainfall at twelve, a deficit at thirty-four, and no departure from the mean at two of the Meteorological divisions. There is hence still considerable and wide-spread deficiency in the monsoon rainfall of the present season, but except in parts of the Punjab, in Orissa, East Bengal, Mysore, Madras and Guzerat, the deficiency is not usually large.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th August 1888.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 13th August 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 13th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim	14·28	9·30	+4·98	148·14	94·85	+56
	Lower Burma	4·04	4·87	—0·83	49·29	58·00	—15
	Central do	5·38	4·34	+1·04	44·59	46·32	— 4
	Upper do	1·20	?	?	25·71	?	?
	Arakan	16·65	9·27	+9·38	100·21	125·86	—20
Bengal & Assam..	Eastern Bengal ...	2·64	4·88	—2·24	37·00	52·85	—30
	Assam (Surma)... ...	7·50	6·08	+1·42	87·44	74·75	+17
	Do (Brahmaputra) ...	3·62	3·07	+0·55	42·45	45·33	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	2·25	2·86	—0·61	26·95	31·50	—14
	Central do	1·40	2·53	—1·13	25·83	29·99	—14
	North do	2·14	5·07	—2·93	50·67	60·08	—16
	Orissa	3·97	2·50	+1·47	19·65	28·27	—31
	Chota Nagpur	1·93	2·90	—0·97	24·49	29·24	—16
	Behar (South)	1·61	2·86	—1·25	20·35	23·88	—15
	Do (North)	0·85	6·26	—5·41	25·59	27·29	— 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·54	2·40	+1·14	21·22	21·28	0
	Oudh (South)	4·03	2·28	+1·75	24·48	20·04	+22
	Do (North)	3·12	2·24	+0·88	24·55	22·40	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	3·47	2·05	+1·42	27·64	17·82	+55
	North-Western Provinces (West)	2·25	1·92	+0·33	16·06	17·61	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) ..	2·66	2·41	+0·25	24·77	22·95	+ 8
Punjab ...	Punjab (South)... ...	0·31	0·87	—0·56	4·55	8·44	—46
	Do (Central) ...	2·26	1·22	+1·04	10·29	13·89	— 3
	Do (Submontane) ...	2·26	2·25	+0·01	15·99	16·70	— 4
	Do (Hill Districts) ...	5·33	5·01	+0·32	32·96	28·82	+14
	Do (North-West) ...	1·89	1·78	+0·11	6·52	12·19	—47
	Do (West)	0·39	0·66	—0·27	2·72	4·88	—44
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·15	4·09	+3·06	99·84	82·97	+20
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·67	0·98	—0·31	13·78	8·94	+54
	Coorg	5·40	5·88	—0·48	76·79	86·42	—11
	Mysore	0·29	1·45	—1·16	4·30	12·77	—50
	Konkan	6·36	4·54	+1·82	88·28	70·50	+25
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·04	1·61	—0·57	17·15	18·90	— 9
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·36	0·90	—0·54	9·56	12·83	—25
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	0·70	1·42	—0·72	19·56	19·47	0
	Central Provinces (West) ...	2·47	1·91	—0·56	22·72	24·53	— 7
	Do (Central) ...	6·14	2·81	+3·25	28·80	32·57	—12
	Do (East) ...	7·13	3·13	+4·00	27·15	28·91	— 6
Bombay (North).	Guzerat	0·71	2·32	—1·61	12·24	24·08	—49
	Kathiawar	0·47	1·26	—0·79	9·32	12·17	—23
	Sind	?	0·56	?	?	2·76	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	5·31	2·14	+3·77	21·08	18·17	+16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)... ...	1·97	1·51	+0·46	12·02	13·44	— 6
	Rajputana (West) ...	1·20	1·34	—0·14	4·31	7·90	—45
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·85	1·01	—0·16	9·80	14·39	—32
	Hydrabad (South) ...	1·14	1·26	—0·12	8·32	12·84	—35
	Madras (Central) ...	0·22	1·39	—1·17	4·97	9·19	—46
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·76	1·15	—0·39	14·74	9·48	+56
	Do (South) ...	0·10	1·04	—0·94	6·65	6·95	— 4
	Madras (South)... ...	0·09	0·26	—0·17	2·42	3·76	—36

SIMLA,
13*th August* 1888.

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for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*